Amendment Dated: October 24, 2006

Reply to Office Action of April 24, 2006

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-13 (canceled)

14. (currently amended) A method for diagnosing possible presence of gastritis in a human by evaluating a blood sample, comprising the steps of:

assaying the blood sample for the presence of antibodies specific for H,K-ATPase,

assaying the blood sample for the presence of antibodies specific for Helicobacter pylori,

assaying the blood sample for the concentration of pepsinogen I, and

comparing the presence of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I concentration to the respective values of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen concentration of a normal population, and

further comprising the steps of multiplying the concentration level of pepsinogen I by the concentration level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies to get a number, and comparing the number to a number calculated similarly for the normal population, population,

wherein concentrations levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I concentration in the sample and the number obtained by multiplying the

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concentration level of pepsinogen I by the concentration level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies that are different from the respective corresponding values in the a normal population are indicative of gastritis.

15. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein the step of determining the concentrations levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I, comprises performing immunoassays for detecting H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I.

- 16. (canceled)
- 17. (canceled)
- 18-19 (canceled)
- 20. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein a concentration level of H,K-ATPase antibodies differing from that of the normal population is indicative of an autoimmune corpus atrophy.
- 21. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein a concentration level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies differing from that of the normal population is indicative of antrum, or pangastritis.
- 22. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein increased concentrations levels of Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and normal to lowered concentrations of pepsinogen I are indicative of atrophy.

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- 23. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein very low concentrations of pepsinogen I in combination with increased concentrations levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies are indicative of corpus atrophy.
- (currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein measured concentrations 24. levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies and Helicobacter pylori antibodies which are significantly higher than concentrations levels in a normal population are indicative of gastritis.

25-26 (canceled)

- (currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein a concentration level of 27. H,K-ATPase antibodies differing from that of the normal population is indicative of an autoimmune corpus atrophy.
- 28. (currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein a concentration level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies differing from that of the normal population is indicative of antrum gastritis; or pangastritis.
- 29. (currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein increased concentrations levels of Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and normal to lowered concentrations of pepsinogen I are indicative of atrophy.
- (currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein very low concentrations 30. of pepsinogen I in combination with increased concentrations levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies are indicative of corpus atrophy.
- 31. (canceled)

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32. (currently amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein measured <u>concentrations</u> levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies and Helicobacter pylori antibodies which are significantly higher than <u>concentrations</u> levels in <u>the-a</u> normal population are indicative of gastritis.

33-43. (canceled)